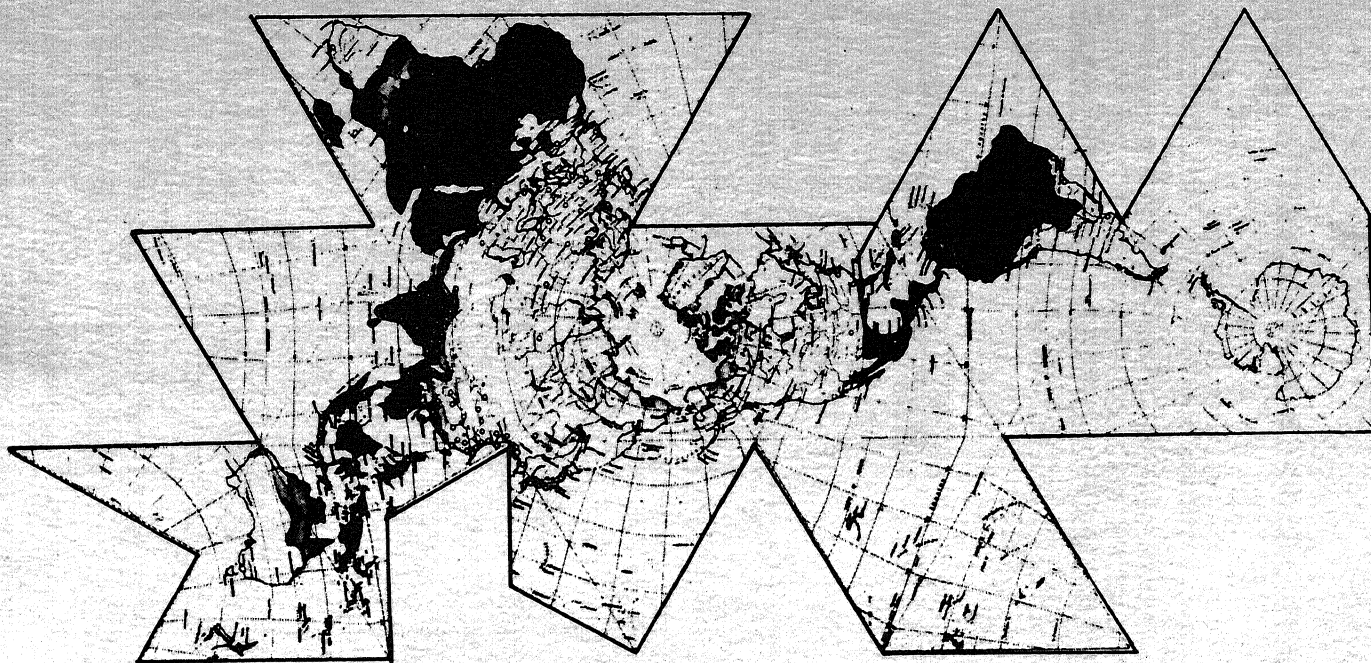


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THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE



DYMAXION WORLD MAP BY R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER
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R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER INSTITUTE, 3501 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104

Item #
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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS DAY
JANUARY 26, 1984

THE WORLD IN PERSPECTIVE

CHALLENGE FOR THE FUTURE

The inhabited land masses of the world are becoming continually more interdependent as production for world markets combines diverse sources of raw material, labor, technology, management and investment.

As this trend continues, individual nations' border controls and trade restrictions can have the effect of impeding the best use of the world's resources.

Yet, legitimate national safeguards require that borders be secured from the transit of harmful goods and persons in, and certain commodities and technologies out.

Promoting, internationally, effective border protections with minimum disruption to the movement of trade and travelers is the challenge for our future.

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I. CUSTOMS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. HISTORY

The international activities of the U.S. Customs Service dating back nearly twenty years, have had a marked influence on the management of merchandise and persons transiting international borders around the world. U.S. Customs involvement has included advisory assistance programs, technical and managerial training, executive observation programs, conferences, narcotic detector dog programs, multilateral and bilateral agreements, and participation in international organizations.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED

This international involvement was first formalized in 1965 with the establishment of the Foreign Assistance Office under the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs for Management and Control. In 1966, the Director was given the title of Assistant to the Commissioner. U.S. Customs Officers from this staff served as Public Administration Advisors to foreign governments, including the Philippines, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Argentina, Laos, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

CCC MEMBERSHIP

By 1970, the United States had become a member of the Customs Cooperation Council. When the United States acceded to the Council convention on November 5, 1970, the Department of State designated the U.S. Customs Service as the lead agency in representing U.S. interests. As a result, an Office of International Organizations was established within the U.S. Customs Service with the purpose of managing U.S. Customs participation in Council activities which include representation at Council meetings, preparation of position papers, protocols, policy documents, instruments and international agreements. The U.S. Customs Service has increasingly played a role in determining the direction of Council activities.

CCINC ESTABLISHED

In 1972, the Office of Foreign Assistance experienced extensive reorganizations when the functions of International Organizations and Foreign Customs Assistance were organized as branches in one office, which became International Operations Division under the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs for Operations.

Also in 1972, the U.S. Customs Service cooperated with the Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control (CCINC) Department of State in the establishment of the U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control (INC) Program. More than 8,000 foreign customs officials from approximately 100 countries have participated in U.S. Customs training courses, executive observation programs and regional conferences. The INC Programs are presently sponsored by the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), Department of State.

COUNTRY REIMBURSED PROGRAMS

In addition to developing, managing and implementing this activity, the International Operations Division was responsible for the establishment, development, and management of U.S. Customs first country reimbursed advisory program in Abu Dhabi. The Abu Dhabi advisory program was implemented in 1974 with cooperation from the Agency for International Development by a formal Customs Agreement between the U.S. Customs Service and the General Customs Department of Abu Dhabi.

A major activity of the International Organizations Branch has been the development of bilateral relationships with Customs administrations to formalize these relationships. Such bilateral agreements promote and protect the interest of U.S. industry and the U.S. Government while facilitating commerce between the United States and its major trading partners.

SAUDI PROGRAM

In 1978, the International Operations Division, cooperating with the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Saudi Arabian Affairs, implemented a technical assistance program with the Saudi Arabian Department of Customs. This program has provided basic customs training and computer training in the United States for Saudi Customs officers, as well as graduate and undergraduate programs at a U.S. university contracted by the Customs Service.

In 1979, the International Operations Division provided specialists to the Saudi Arabian Department of Customs to survey its computer needs. This program has expanded into a major effort with significant benefits to U.S. industries.

REORGANIZATION

The International Operations Division was dissolved under a reorganization of the U.S. Customs Service in 1980 when its branches and the Saudi Arabian Program were reorganized under the Office of Border Operations, Commercial Operations and the Commissioner of Customs.

During the past 3 years, the U.S. Customs involvement with international drug interdiction, and its role in international trade have brought about a need for consolidation and coordination of the international aspects of Customs operations. To meet this need the new Office of International Affairs was established in May 1982. The establishment of the office took place with a view to centralization and coordination of international customs operations and elevating the level of the office commensurate with the importance of its role within U.S. Customs.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION

The Office of International Affairs has direct responsibility for the International Program Development and Planning Division, the International Program Management Division, the Saudi Arabian Program, Foreign Field Advisory Staffs, and the Office of the Customs Attache, Brussels.

The Office of International Affairs acts as a coordinating body and central point of contact for all customs programs having international aspects. The CIS Issuance dated July 24, 1983, included in this booklet, further describes the current structure of the Office of International Affairs.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The Office of International Affairs directs and coordinates the participation of the U.S. in the CCC and other International organizations, and oversees the implementation and maintenance of bilateral foreign customs agreements. It directs and coordinates all customs foreign assistance programs, (including permanent and short-term advisors) and directs all international training programs, both enforcement and trade related. The Office also coordinates visits of foreign officials to U.S. Customs offices, and handles official passports and visas.

B. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. Customs Service participates in more than a dozen international organizations. Participation can be as an observer, technical adviser, or a representative of the U.S. Government at the meetings of about 30 international committees or bodies, some of which meet twice a year. It is at these meetings (or the informal gatherings associated with these meetings) that a broad range of trade issues are discussed, and decisions are made that influence the flow of international trade and the prevention of illicit traffic.

1. Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

The CCC is a 95-member intergovernmental organization that specializes in customs matters. Its objectives are to improve and harmonize customs procedures and to promote cooperation among customs administrations. The CCC plays an important role in the facilitation of international trade and the enforcement of trade laws.

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Customs Role</u>
Annual Council Sessions	Represents U.S. Government
Policy Commission	Represents U.S. Government
Finance Committee	Represents U.S. Government
Permanent Technical Committee	Represents U.S. Government
Working Party on Computers	Represents U.S. Government
Committee on Customs Enforcement	Represents U.S. Government
Technical Committee on Customs Valuation	Represents U.S. Government jointly with other Agencies
Harmonized System Committee	Represents U.S. Government jointly with other Agencies
Valuation Committee	Observer
Nomenclature Committee	Observer
Chemist's Committee	Observer
Meeting of Representatives of Investigative Services	Represents U.S. Government
CCC/Universal Postal Union Contact Committee	Represents U.S. Government

2. United Nations (UN)

The UN consists of 154 members who promote international cooperation, collaboration, standards, and regulations in various areas, such as trade, economics, civil aviation, communications, health, etc.

a. <u>Operating Bodies</u>	<u>Customs Role</u>
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Adviser
Working Group on Rules of Origin (GSP)	Represents U.S. Government
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	
Group of Experts on Data Requirements and Documentation	Adviser
Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures	Adviser
Group of Experts on Automated Data Processing and Coding	Adviser
Group of Experts on Customs Questions Affecting Transportation	Represents U.S. Government
Group of Rapporteurs on Customs Questions Affecting Containers	Represents U.S. Government
UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Prepares position paper; Adviser, at times
UN Fund for Drug Abuse	Prepares position paper
b. <u>Autonomous Agencies</u>	<u>Customs Role</u>
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (Members: 86 contracting, 1 provisional, 30 de facto)	Adviser
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (148 countries)	Adviser
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) (120 countries)	Adviser

3. <u>Other</u>	<u>Customs Role</u>
INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization)	Adviser
OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)	
Group of Experts on Rules of Origin	Represents U.S. Government
OAS (Organization of American States)	Adviser
ICO (International Coffee Organization)	Adviser
ISO (International Sugar Organization)	Adviser
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Observer; at times, delegate
COCOM (Consultative Group Cooperation Committee)	Adviser

C. INTERNATIONAL (MULTILATERAL) CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS

International conventions/agreements are the mechanisms used by international organizations to implement the trade issues decided by the organization. The conventions/agreements provide a uniform international framework for an individual country to follow in conducting its domestic implementation of the policy decision. Listed below are some of the major conventions or agreements relating to U.S. Customs that (a) are in force in the United States, (b) have been signed by the United States but not yet ratified by the U.S. Congress, or (c) are pending either development in the international organization or acceptance-action by the United States.

1. CONVENTIONS UNDER THE CCC

a. In force

Council Convention (Convention establishing the CCC)

Kyoto Convention (Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures)

Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment

ATA Convention (Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods)

Convention on Containers (1956)

b. Signed but not yet ratified

Convention on Containers (1972)

c. Pending

Harmonized System Convention (Convention on Harmonization of Goods Classification System) (implementation target date--1987)

Nairobi Convention (Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation, and Repression of Customs Offenses)

2. AGREEMENTS/CONVENTIONS UNDER THE GATT

a. In force

International Agreement on Customs Valuation

International Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft

International Agreement on Tariff Reductions

International Dairy Agreement

Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles

b. Pending

Commercial Counterfeiting Code

3. CONVENTION UNDER UN/ICAO

Convention on International Civil Aviation (In force)

4. CONVENTION UNDER UN/IMCO

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic
(In force)

5. CONVENTION UNDER UN/ECE

a. In force

TIR Convention (Convention on International Transport of
Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets) (1959) (Revised 1975)

b. Pending

Harmonization of Frontier Controls

6. OTHER (In Force)

Convention on Facilitation of International Waterborne
Transportation (Mar del Plata)

International Sugar Agreement

International Coffee Agreement

Universal Copyright Convention

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)

Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and
Cultural Materials (Florence Convention)

Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property,
of March 20, 1883, as revised.

D. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

1. THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The cooperation between the United States and Mexican Customs Services is an outstanding example of a mutual assistance agreement at work. The relations which have developed as a result of the agreement have produced results in the fields of enforcement, trade facilitation, and administrative assistance. In 1983 alone, U.S. Customs has responded to over 40 requests of assistance under the terms of this bilateral agreement and Mexican Customs has provided extensive information concerning violations of U.S. laws.

The Agreement, which was entered into force in January 1977, provides that each country, through its Customs Service, assist upon request the other in preventing, investigating, and repressing offenses against its Customs laws. It also makes provision for assistance in other areas such as the assessment of Customs duties and taxes; the supply of experts or witnesses as well as documents, for judicial or administrative proceedings; the verification of exports; special surveillance of vehicles or individuals suspected of smuggling; and the correlation of working hours and functions of corresponding Customs offices.

The driving force behind the successful implementation of the Agreement has been the biannual meetings of the heads of Customs Services and their senior staffs which are held alternatively in the United States and Mexico. These meetings generate cooperative projects under the Agreement. They also ensure that the lines of communication are open between the services and that cordial personal relationships exist to reinforce the legal obligations of the Agreement.

2. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. OF AMERICA AND CANADA REGARDING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THEIR CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIONS

The U.S. Customs Service and Canada Customs and Excise have completed negotiating sessions and have arrived at a draft mutual assistance agreement which is expected to be approved for signature by June 1984. The draft agreement builds upon the informal, but productive cooperation which has existed between the two customs services. Areas covered in the draft agreement include assistance in the prevention, investigation, and repression of offenses; assistance in providing information; and cooperation in researching and developing new systems, in exchanging personnel, and in harmonizing border documents and procedures.

3. JAPANESE BILATERAL MEETINGS

The Customs Services of the U.S. and Japan continue discussions in bilateral meetings addressing matters of mutual interest. Recently, U.S. Customs officers attended training programs offered by Japanese Customs. Japanese Customs Officers have participated in training programs in the U.S. Other matters of mutual benefit will be considered for future understandings. Meetings are tentatively scheduled for January 30-31, 1984, in Tokyo to discuss an exchange of letters defining areas for mutual assistance between U.S. and Japanese Customs Services.

4. U.S./SPAIN MUTUAL CUSTOMS ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

A draft agreement was proffered to Spain in April of 1978 and Spain in turn suggested several changes, most of which were agreeable to the U.S. Due to political changes in Spain, and perhaps a mutual loss of enthusiasm on both sides, negotiations were discontinued early in 1978. Our attache met with Spanish Customs in September of 1983 and reports that Spain is eager to renew negotiations and tentative dates for a meeting are set for early March, 1984.

5. U.S.-KOREAN MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and the Commissioner of Korean Customs signed a Memorandum of Understanding whereby the two services agreed to host periodic conferences to discuss subjects of mutual interest. Preparations for a more formal agreement for mutual Customs cooperation have been initiated.

6. OTHER BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Bilateral Agreements for Customs Mutual Assistance are also in force with Austria, France and Germany. Their principal emphasis is on the exchange of enforcement information.

Negotiations are nearing completion on an agreement with Italy for additional cooperation in enforcement activities. It emphasizes cooperative efforts against narcotics trafficking by mutual assistance in investigating the illegal movement of currencies used for drug payments.

Preliminary discussions are under way concerning a mutual assistance agreement with Belgium.

E. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ASSISTANCE

The most extensive influence exerted by U.S. Customs internationally has been accomplished through the cooperation and friendships established with foreign customs officials around the world through the continuum of training courses, seminars, conferences, executive observation and assistance programs. In many cases, the participants in the technical and management programs later joined the executive programs where the liaison led to broad cooperation and support, especially in meetings of international organizations.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAMS

All INC programming for Customs is accomplished within an annual budget plan approved and funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, Department of State. In interagency meetings chaired by INM, priority countries and programming are determined based on country assessments and embassy reports.

CUSTOMS INC TRAINING PROGRAMS

The main objective of Customs INC training is to develop cooperative efforts with foreign border enforcement agencies for the purpose of curtailing the flow of illegal narcotics to the U.S. Therefore, motivational factors as well as technical and managerial skills become an important part of the interchange. Program implementation requires advance familiarization with the foreign customs organization and its enforcement authorities, local drug trafficking patterns, relevant political and economical considerations, and learning style and cultural differences.

VALUATION TRAINING

In 1983, U.S. Customs developed a training course for foreign customs officers in the administration and application of the International Customs Valuation Code. This constituted the initial phase of a value code assistance program as part of a commitment by developed countries to provide technical assistance to developing countries in implementing the Code. The first course session was conducted in August, 1983, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Nineteen customs officers from 13 Caribbean area nations attended the program.

1. EXECUTIVE OBSERVATION PROGRAM

The State Department funded International Narcotics Control (INC) Executive Observation Program (EOP) brings executives from Customs Administrations, Finance Ministries and related organizations to the U.S. to discuss the management of interdiction procedures and related customs functions. Since 1972, U.S. Customs officials in Headquarters and field offices have discussed matters of mutual concern with INC EOP participants from the following countries:

Afghanistan	Hong Kong	Pakistan
Algeria	Hungary	Panama
Argentina	Indonesia	Peru
Austria	Iran	Philippines
Bahamas	Israel	Portugal
Brazil	Jamaica	Romania
Bolivia	Japan	Singapore
Bulgaria	Jordan	Surinam
Burma	Korea	Sweden
Chile	Laos	Syria
Colombia	Malaysia	Thailand
Costa Rica	Mexico	Tunisia
Ecuador	Morocco	Turkey
Egypt	Nepal	Uruguay
Germany	Netherlands	Venezuala
Guatemala	Netherlands Antilles	Yugoslavia

In addition, U.S. Customs offices around the country provide briefings and observation programs for other foreign executives who are interested in U.S. Customs procedures. These foreign visitors may be participating in programs of other agencies (such as AID or ICA) or visiting on a self-funded basis. Headquarters and Field Offices host approximately one hundred foreign visitors each year.

2. MID MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

Following the highest level commitment in the INC EOP, is the INC Mid Management Seminar for those foreign border enforcement officials who plan and supervise drug interdiction procedures. The Seminar forum provides an atmosphere for free discussion and cooperative involvement in problem solving. The five-week seminar includes classroom instruction and visits to exemplary ports of entry. In addition, the participants present an analysis of their countries' drug interdiction efforts and their plans for improvement.

3. TRAIN-THE-TRAINER WORKSHOP

In order to institutionalize drug enforcement training within the customs organization of priority countries, the Office of International Affairs developed and conducts a 4-week Train-The-Trainer Workshop. Participants review the adult learning process and practice instructional skills using lesson plans for anti-smuggling activities modified to fit their in-country situations. Participants return to their countries prepared to present a narcotics interdiction course complete with lesson plans translated into their language.

4. OVERSEAS ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The Overseas Enforcement Program provides classroom instruction, practical exercises, and specialized enforcement team preparedness to foreign line officers dealing in narcotics interdiction. U.S. Customs operational field officers are included in the team of instructors directed by a team leader from the Office of International Affairs who is responsible for the direction, protocol, logistics, and coordination of the program. The curriculum is designed from enforcement training modules appropriate to the assessed needs of the target country's border control agencies.

5. NARCOTIC DETECTOR DOG TRAINING

The development of a narcotic detector dog capability in a foreign country begins with an understanding of the training and resource commitment necessary for successful implementation. Dog handlers and dogs are trained together in a 12-week course at Front Royal, Va. Training for the administrators and trainers is also given in the U.S. Follow-up assistance addressing problem areas such as facilities and care, retraining and evaluation take place in-country. Note: The availability of dog programs for foreign participants is very limited at this time.

U.S. CUSTOMS INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC CONTROL (INC)
TRAINING PROGRAMS -1972-1983

Listed below are the totals for all INC training provided by the U.S. Customs Service. Since these programs were planned for regional impact, they are listed in the appropriate regional areas as designated by the State Department:

ARA: Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean

NEA/EUR: Near East Asia and Europe

EA: East Asia including Pacific Islands, and Oceania

AFR: Africa

AREA	MID-MGT. SEMINAR	INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	NARCOTIC DETECT.DOG	OVERSEAS ENFORCEMENT	TOTALS
ARA	287	222	72	2165	2746
NEA/EUR	153	64	36	2101	2354
EA	196	175	76	1981	2428
AFR	35	27	6	185	253
	671	488	190	6432	7781

OTHER

OBSERVATION PROGRAMS - State and other agency reimbursable and self-funded.

Total - 915

INTERNATIONAL VALUE CODE IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING (NEW-1983)

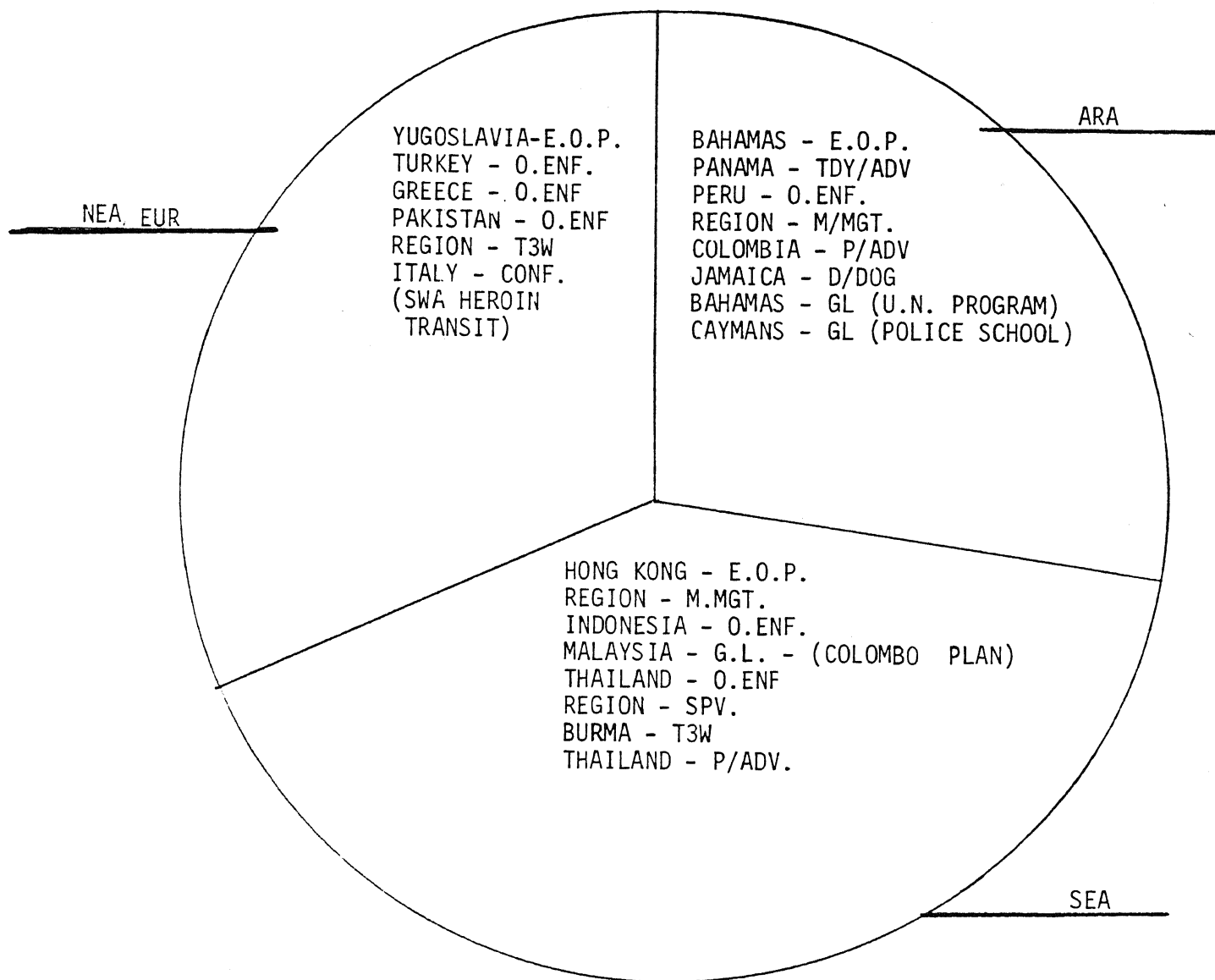
Total - 19

6. INC CUSTOMS REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Regional conferences provide a forum in which officials from various countries, often with different ideologies, exchange ideas on matters of mutual concern. Regional conferences are planned for experienced line officers, mid-management level officers, or executive level officials. The objectives of a particular conference determine the level of representation at that conference. For instance, a conference focusing on detector dog handling would be directed to line officers. On the other hand, a conference concerned with reaching an agreement on mutual assistance and cooperation would require the attendance of the highest level officials. U.S. Customs has hosted 12 INC Regional Conferences since 1976.

<u>Conference</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Senior Level- East Asia	Hong Kong	May 15-22, 1976
Senior Level- Caribbean	Martinique	Sept. 21-23, 1977
Detector Dog- East Asia	Singapore	Nov. 28. Dec. 2, 1977
Detector Dog- Latin America	Miami	June 4-9, 1978
Senior Level- Europe	Bulgaria	Sept. 11-16, 1978
Airport- Latin America	Puerto Rico	Aug. 13-17, 1979
Senior Level- East Asia	Thailand	Sept. 24-28, 1979
Senior Level- Europe	Bulgaria	Oct. 27-31, 1980
Airport- East Asia	Philippines	Sept. 15-18, 1981
Senior Level- Latin America	Puerto Rico	Aug. 17-21, 1981
Senior Level- Southwest Asia/ Europe	Italy	June 20-22, 1983
Senior Level- East Asia	Thailand	Oct. 26-28, 1983

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAMS
FY 1983



E.O.P. - EXECUTIVE OBSERVATION PROGRAM (U.S.)
M/MGT. - MID MANAGEMENT SEMINAR (U.S.)
T3W - TRAIN-THE-TRAINER WORKSHOP (U.S.)
SPV - SUPERVISORY SEMINAR (HAWAII)
G.L. - GUEST LECTURERS

O.ENF - OVERSEAS ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
CONF. - CONFERENCE
TDY/ADV - TEMP. DUTY/ADVISORY PROGRAM
P/ADV - PERMANENT ADVISORY
D/DOG - DETECTOR DOG PROGRAM

F. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY PROGRAMS

Public Administration Advisory Program (AID)

U.S. Customs international advisory role began with AID-funded Public Administration officers who provided assistance to foreign governments in general customs procedures. Between 1966 and 1974, Customs officers were assigned as permanent advisors to eleven (11) countries.

International Narcotics Control Advisors (INC)

The primary program mission of the narcotics control advisor is to upgrade the enforcement and administration of border control agencies in countries involved in the production and transit of illegal drugs to the U.S. The INC advisor provides recommendations on customs-related narcotics matters, aids in the selection of participants for INC training, and provides continuity and expertise in INC-funded host country enforcement activities.

Country Reimbursed Advisory Programs

Many developing nations look to the U.S. for technical expertise and are willing to fund advisory assistance. In order to improve revenue collection procedures and /or trade facilitating activities, certain countries have requested customs advisory assistance. The first of these was Abu Dhabi. The major, comprehensive Saudi Arabian Advisory Program is covered as a separate item in this booklet. Recently Indonesia obtained a loan from the World Bank which provides funding for U.S. Customs advisors for both permanent and temporary assignments in Indonesia.

General Customs Advisory Program (AID)

In 1982, AID-funded advisory programs were re-activated, particularly for revenue enhancing procedural improvements. A four-member Advisory Team has been assigned to Liberia. It has begun implementation of a pre-entry revenue system for customs documentation, establishment of a model airport concept and an automated cashiering and model cash control system. In addition, U.S. Customs officers on TDY are assisting the permanent team in areas of specialization, such as warehouse control and communications.

Pending

U.S. Customs has recently completed surveys of the Customs organizations of Somalia and member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Long term advisory assistance programs are being planned for ECOWAS countries and for Somalia. These programs will concentrate on revenue enhancement through improvements in collection of customs duties.

<u>TYPE OF ADVISORY PROGRAM</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>
<u>Public Administration Advisors (AID)</u> <u>General Customs Procedures</u> 1966-1974	Philippines Liberia El Salvador Panama Ethiopia Laos Costa Rica Colombia Afghanistan Vietnam Argentina
<u>International Narcotics Control</u> <u>Advisors (INC)</u> <u>Enforcement and Administration</u> 1973-present	Colombia Ecuador (completed) Bolivia (suspended due to change in government) Thailand (completed)
<u>Country Reimbursed Advisory</u> <u>Facilitation and Enforcement</u> 1973-present	Abu Dhabi (completed) Saudi Arabia Indonesia
<u>General Customs Advisors (AID)</u> <u>Facilitation and Revenue</u> <u>Collection</u> 1982-present	Liberia

G. SAUDI ARABIA

The U.S. Customs-Saudi Arabian Customs Project Agreement signed in June 1978, promotes cooperation in areas of management, technical applications, training, and manpower development. It provides for the training of Saudi Customs officers in the United States and for the assignment of U.S. Customs advisors to the Saudi Arabian Customs Department. The project's overall objective, implicit in agreement, is to assist the Director General to improve the quality of the Saudi Arabian Customs Department.

Project activities are currently carried out by an advisory team in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a training group in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and a management and support staff in the Office of International Affairs in Washington, D.C. Project efforts currently center on the following programs:

1. Computerization Program

As one of its first assignments from the Director General, the advisory team reported on the feasibility of computerizing Saudi Customs operations and procedures. The Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance approved the team's recommendation to computerize several Saudi Customs operations and procedures. A multi-year development was initiated in June 1981. It is a joint effort among U.S. and Saudi Customs and contract employees to design, procure, install and maintain a teleprocessing system which will service the major ports in the Kingdom with on-line data entry and query capabilities. The overriding goal of the effort is for Saudi Nationals to acquire the skills and experience to develop, manage and operate their own system.

2. Education Program

U.S. based education for Saudi Customs is provided at Arkansas State University. All components support the goal of providing computer systems development, management, and operations skills to Saudi Customs officers: 1) a 9-month customs operations course which includes technical communication and an introduction to data processing; 2) business and public administration degree programs which provide management training; and 3) a newly established Computer Education Program which combines computer science degree curricula with technical courses tailored to the needs of the developing Saudi Customs system.

3. Canine Enforcement Program

At the request of the Director General, U.S. Customs law enforcement experts performed tests in Saudi Arabia to determine the feasibility of using detector dogs to screen cargo and passenger baggage entering the Kingdom. The tests proved successful, and the Government of Saudi Arabia has requested our assistance in establishing a Canine Program at some 15 ports throughout the Kingdom. To date, some 25 Saudi Customs Canine teams have been trained by U.S. Customs, a program has been implemented in the port of Jeddah with good results, and U.S. Customs Advisors are currently assisting implementation at Riyadh and Al-Hidetha.

4. Enforcement Support Program

Saudi Arabian Customs has expressed concern over port and cargo security. In response to the Director General's request to investigate the feasibility of a container x-ray system, this past year U.S. Customs arranged for vendors to provide live demonstrations of their systems. While a decision was made not to further consider this application at this time, interest now has been expressed in a baggage x-ray system for incoming passengers. Additionally, U.S. Customs advisors have provided in-Kingdom narcotics identification training and currently are assisting in the development of a security program for in-transit cargo.

H. OTHER

There are other activities that U.S. Customs performs which have international impact. These activities include:

1. Visas, Passports, and Diplomatic Privileges

The Diplomatic Privileges Office of International Affairs authorizes customs officers at all ports of entry (including preclearance sites) to extend courtesies and free entry of baggage and effects of foreign diplomatic, consular and other privileged personnel, and alien officers and employees of public international organizations. These privileges are granted on a reciprocity basis at the request of the Department of State to Customs. The Office of International Affairs is responsible also for obtaining visas and official passports.

2. Narcotic Smuggling by Vessel

The Office of Chief Counsel coordinates with the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. State Department, and Foreign Governments concerning the seizure, storage, and disposition of foreign flag vessels apprehended on the high seas for transporting narcotics in violation of U.S. law.

3. Foreign Missions

The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) was established pursuant to the Foreign Missions Act, Title 2 of Public Law 97-241 (October 1, 1983). Customs has been active in OFM from its inception and is regarded as a key player in the planning and projects of the office.

In September 1983 Customs appointed a full-time representative from the Office of International Affairs to the basic support mechanism of OFM, the Interagency Liaison Group.

The primary issue of Customs involvement is reciprocity.

The position of U.S. Customs as it relates to the implementation of the Foreign Missions Act involves the use of Customs regulations and procedures to ensure that the U.S. diplomatic community and its individual members in any foreign area are afforded the same rights and privileges as those exercised by diplomatic representatives of foreign governments in this country.

II. CUSTOMS RESPONSIBILITIES

A. GEOGRAPHIC AREA TEAMS, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Customs involvement internationally tranverses a wide spectrum of concerns, including cooperation in enforcement and trade affairs, and assistance in operational and managerial procedures.

In order to develop productive relationships with foreign nations, it is essential that U.S. Customs representatives be aware of the history, culture, politics and economics that their foreign counterparts bring to the discussion. Analyses of such information are particularly important for developing strategies and for preparing background/briefing materials.

The Office of International Affairs-Geographic Area Teams are involved in all aspects of Customs international activities in their specific area of expertise. This includes the development and improvement of both trade and enforcement related activities and functions of the Customs organizations of its assigned regions, areas and countries.

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>AREA</u>
Europe and Africa	Europe, Africa, Near East Asia and Pakistan
Asia	Asia, (East of Pakistan), Pacific Islands, Australia, and Oceania
Americas	North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean

B. OVERSEAS POSITIONS

Presently U.S. Customs assigns employees in four types of overseas positions: Attaches/Representatives, preclearance officers, military liaison officers, and advisors (narcotic control advisors and general customs advisors).

1. ATTACHES/REPRESENTATIVES

- a. The Customs Attache, Brussels, serves as the primary liaison with the Customs Cooperation Council for the United States Mission to the European Communities. Based on information derived from monitoring the CCC and other international organizations involved in trade matters the attache coordinates activities with the Office of International Affairs to ensure appropriate and timely U.S. contributions to the projects and plans of the CCC. Line supervision is provided by the Office of International Affairs.

<u>Attache - Location and Phone</u>	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
Brussels 32-2-513-44-50	CCC EC Other Intl Orgs such as GATT, ECE, UNCTAD

- b. The Attaches/Representatives assigned to the Office of Investigations are responsible for conducting all inquiries and investigations in their area of jurisdiction. They represent the U.S. Customs Service to the Ambassador or Consul General in the country to which assigned. They participate in international meetings and represent the U.S. at international conferences. Line supervision is provided by the Office of Enforcement.

<u>Attache - Location and Phone</u>	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
London Phone: 44-1-499-1212	Gibraltar Iceland Ireland United Kingdom, including Channel Islands

Paris
Phone: 33-1-561-0605

Algeria
Belgium
France, including Corsica
Luxembourg
Monaco
Morocco
Niger
Nigeria
Portugal
Spain

All African countries west
of 8 degrees east longitude

Bonn
Phone: 49-228-339-2207

Austria
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
East Germany
Finland
Hungary
Liechtenstein
Norway
Poland
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, West Germany,
including West Berlin
Netherlands
Yugoslavia

Rome
Phone: 39-6-462-053

Albania
Cyprus
Greece, including Crete
Italy, including Sardinia
and Sicily
Malagasy Republic
Malta

All of the African continent and nearby islands politically part of states thereon (except Algeria, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, and countries west of 8 degrees east longitude)

All of the Asian continent west of the border of Iran with the USSR, including Asia Minor (Turkey), the Arabian Peninsula, and nearby islands politically part of states thereon

Tokyo
Phone: 813-592-0989

Japan, including Ryukyu Islands

Seoul (Jan. 1984)

South Korea

Mexico City
Phone: 905-525-5977

Mexico, Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Panama City (Jan. 84)

Panama, Costa Rica, all of South America

Ottawa
Phone: 613-230-2120

Canada

Representative

Hong Kong
Phone: 852-523-9011

Area of Responsibility

Afghanistan
Australia
Ceylon
Hong Kong
Malay Archipelago (including Malaysia, Philippines, and Indonesia)
New Zealand
Pakistan
People's Republic of China
Taiwan

All of the Asian continent east of the border of Iran with USSR, and nearby islands politically part of states thereon, except South Korea and eastern part of USSR

2. PRECLEARANCE

The inspectional force assigned to the 9 preclearance sites clears about 22 percent of all U.S. bound air traffic. Preclearance positions are located within the Office of Inspection and Control. Presently, two hundred officers are assigned at the foreign sites listed below.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Customs Region</u>
Canada	Toronto	Northeast Region
	Montreal	Northeast Region
	Winnipeg	North Central Region
	Vancouver	North Central Region
	Calgary	North Central Region
	Edmonton	North Central Region
Bahamas	Nassau	Southeast Region
	Freeport	Southeast Region
Bermuda	Kindley Field	New York

3. MILITARY LIAISON PROGRAM (6 Military Liaison Officers)

The Office of Inspection and Control assigns Customs Officers to oversee predeparture inspection at major U.S. military commands overseas. The Military Advisor Program is based on an agreement between the Department of Defense and U.S. Customs.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
1	Japan	Japan, Iwo Jima, and offshore islands
1	Korea	Korea
1	Philippines	Philippines and Diego Garcia
1	Guam	Guam, Mariana Islands, Australia, and New Zealand
2	Germany	All of Europe and Middle East

4. CUSTOMS ADVISORY PROGRAM

The Office of International Affairs provides advisory assistance in customs technical procedures, management, and employee development to a number of foreign countries. Under the auspices of the Bureau of Narcotics Matters, Dept. of State, Customs Narcotics Control Advisors are placed in major drug smuggling countries. Under AID contract, Customs Officers assist developing countries to improve their customs operations, especially in revenue enhancement procedures. In addition, through direct country-reimbursed programs, advisors provide assistance in areas defined in formal agreements developed between the two governments. (also see "Foreign Advisory Team" of the Saudi Arabian Program.)

<u>TYPE OF ADVISORY PROGRAM (1983)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Narcotics Control (INC)	Colombia
AID Project (Revenue collection procedures)	Liberia
Country-reimbursed (revenue collection and facilitation)	Indonesia

C. COUNTRY ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Overseas training programs and advisory projects begin with an advance trip to the host country. The purpose of the trip is twofold:

- 1) To establish contacts with the embassy personnel and appropriate host country officials involved with the program,
- 2) To gather the information necessary to develop the program or project proposal.

For major projects a comprehensive assessment of the customs organization and operations is required. Identified objectives (such as increased revenue collection), require implementation plans that often address management practices and internal controls, as well as work procedures. Upon approval by the host country, U.S. Customs, and the funding source, the terms of the agreement are implemented.

For overseas training programs, the curriculum, including specific classroom modules and practical exercises, is determined as a result of the survey conducted during the advance trip. Also, all protocol and logistical arrangements for the instructors, interpreters, participants, and embassy personnel attending the courses and ceremonies are arranged.

D. MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RESPONSIBILITIES

International conventions and agreements are the tangible results of years of bilateral and multilateral meetings and discussions among representatives of various countries. The passage of a convention or agreement in an international forum does not mean an end to work on that convention or agreement. Internationally, technical questions about meaning or implementation will be raised and will need to be resolved; many of these questions will stem from domestic inquiries concerning the applicability of the convention to a particular procedure or product. International disputes will have to be settled.

Domestically, each country must review the convention or agreement and decide whether to accept it. In the United States specifically, an agency reviews the convention, decides together with other interested agencies whether to accept all or part of the convention or to reject it, and sends its recommendation to the President for approval. If the President recommends acceptance of the convention, then a legislative package is prepared and sent to Congress for approval. If Congress approves, then regulations are prepared and issued; and training and informational material about the legislation (convention) are prepared and presented to interested public and private groups. Domestic inquiries about the convention are answered or, if necessary, are raised at the appropriate international forum responsible for the convention. The following paragraphs describe some of the major conventions.

Pending

a. Harmonized System Convention

The Harmonized System Convention was adopted by the CCC in June 1983, and the target implementation date is January 1987. The Harmonized System is intended to be a worldwide classification system. If widely adopted, it would ensure uniformity and consistency in the classification of goods for customs purposes and in the collection of trade data.

b. Nairobi Convention

The International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation, and Repression of Customs Offenses (Nairobi Convention) has not yet been accepted by the United States. The Convention is intended to facilitate assistance and exchange of information between customs services

in such areas as customs enforcement, scientific and technological advances in detection of smuggling, and trends in smuggling activities and methods.

c. Convention on the Harmonization of Controls at Frontiers

The International Convention on the Harmonization of Controls at Frontiers is presently being developed within the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Its aim is to coordinate all of the various functions of national agencies at the frontiers so that a minimum of delays and formalities is involved in clearing goods and carriers.

In force

a. Kyoto Convention

The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) consists of the body of the Convention and 30 annexes. Each of the annexes provides basic principles covering a major customs procedure. A ratification package accepting 20 of the 30 annexes was approved by the U.S. Congress in June 1983, and President Reagan signed the instrument of accession on August 16, 1983. The Convention will take effect for the United States approximately January 28, 1984.

b. ATA Convention

The ATA Convention facilitates the temporary importation of goods into a country. The Convention allows the use of an ATA carnet, which is an international customs document issued and guaranteed by associations approved by national customs services and affiliated to an international chain of such associations.

c. TIR Convention

The Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) facilitates the movement of merchandise in transit through a country. The Convention provides for an international guarantee system administered by the International Road Transport Union. This system guarantees payment to customs administrations if in-transit goods are diverted to in-country use.

III. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

A. BRIEFING PAPER ON THE CCC

The CCC is a 95-member intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. It deals exclusively with customs technical matters and is dedicated to achieving the highest possible degree of uniformity and harmonization among the customs systems of its members in order to facilitate international trade. The Council attempts to achieve its goals through its various subsidiary committees by developing international instruments such as recommendations, resolutions and conventions, and by encouraging the interchange of ideas and assistance between members.

The Council was established by a convention which came into force in 1952. It was originally composed primarily of European countries seeking to promote common customs practices in that region, but it has since expanded into a truly worldwide organization. The United States became a member of the organization on November 5, 1970, by formally acceding to the convention establishing the Council. Since its membership, the United States has increasingly played a role in participating in and determining the direction of the Council activities. All of the United States major trading partners, with the exception of Mexico, are members of the Council.

When the United States acceded to the Council Convention, the Department of State designated the Customs Service as the lead agency in representing U.S. interests. The Commissioner of Customs is, therefore, responsible for designating representatives to meetings and for ensuring effective U.S. participation in Council activities. In the past, a U.S. Representative to the Council was formally designated. However, this practice was discontinued several years ago with the establishment of a Customs Attache position in Brussels.

Structure of the CCC

The CCC functions with a number of administrative and technical committees which are overseen by an executive body known as the Council. The organization is serviced by a small secretariat of international civil servants. The Council's executive body is assisted by the Policy Commission and the Finance Committee. The technical aspects of the Council's work are guided by six major technical committees: the Permanent Technical Committee, the Committee on Customs Enforcement, the Nomenclature Committee, the Interim Committee on the Harmonized System, the Valuation Committee, and the Technical Committee on Valuation. Most of these committees have one or more subgroups which deal in specialized customs questions.

The Council

The Council meets in its plenary sessions once each year to consider reports of the administrative and technical committees and to decide on questions which require action. The annual sessions are usually attended by the heads of Customs administrations and are conducted with simultaneous interpretation in French and English, the official working languages of the Council.

The Policy Commission

The Policy Commission is closely associated with the operation of the Council's executive body. This group, which was established in May 1979 with the strong backing of the United States, considers broad policy questions relevant to Council activities, acts as a steering group, and initiates studies on the policies, practices, and procedures of the organization. The United States is one of 17 members of the Policy Commission. Meetings of the Commission are held in June, just prior to the Council plenary sessions, and in November of each year. These meetings are also usually attended by the heads of member Customs administrations.

Since the establishment of the Policy Commission, the United States has been a motivating force for its effective operation. A number of significant changes were made in the Commission's operation on the basis of a U.S. paper entitled "Role of the Policy Commission." On the initiative of the United States, the Commission has established the Council's first long-term plan for the future. This planning effort continues to be encouraged by the United States through written submissions to the Commission which advocate the use of modern management techniques.

The Finance Committee

The Finance Committee consists of 13 members and usually meets once each year. The United States is a member of this Committee and is the major contributor to the Council's budget, contributing 25 percent, which for fiscal year 1982/83 totaled over \$1,500,000. This Committee has been extremely active over the past few years in connection with the acquisition of a new Council Headquarters, the movement of the Secretariat to a new pay system and the overall restraining of the Council's budgetary expansion.

Although the U.S. contribution is funded by the Department of State, U.S. Customs provides the delegation to meetings of the Committee with instructions being developed with the advice of the Department of State.

The United States has always been very vocal in connection with the Council's finances. For example, the United States has been largely responsible for the Council conducting studies so that judicious use of funds will be made. The United States has also been responsible for encouraging the Finance Committee to agree to the adoption of a Secretariat pay system which will eventually be less costly and will be subject to more direct U.S. control.

The Permanent Technical Committee

The Permanent Technical Committee (PTC) came into existence when the Council Convention came into force in 1952. Each member of the Council is a member of this Committee. It meets twice a year and deals with matters related to harmonization and improvement of customs techniques and procedures. The PTC has developed a number of conventions and recommendations which members are invited to incorporate into national law or regulations. Two important working parties have been under the control of the PTC: The Working Party on Computers and The Working Party on Enforcement. The Working Party on Enforcement has recently been elevated to the status of a full committee.

A significant development over the past several years has been the adoption of the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention). This Convention has already been accepted by 33 countries, and its 30 annexes serve as a guide for the installation of modern customs procedures. The United States accepted this Convention and 20 of its 30 annexes. Also of significance is the Council's development of the International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offenses (Nairobi Convention). Due to privacy act considerations and the need to coordinate with DEA, U.S. Customs has proceeded cautiously in initiating actions toward adoption of this Convention. The formal process of obtaining approval to accede to the Convention has been started.

The United States was very involved in helping to draw up the Kyoto and Nairobi Conventions and has been very supportive of the efforts of the Working Parties on Computers and Enforcement. U.S. Customs officers have served as Chairmen of the PTC and its Working Parties.

The Committee on Customs Enforcement

This committee was formed in June 1983 as a result of upgrading the status of the PTC Working Party on Enforcement. The committee is expected to give desired emphasis to all phases of Customs enforcement. The United States will play a significant role in its functions.

The Nomenclature Committee

The Nomenclature Committee is responsible for the administration of the CCCN which is the basis for the customs tariff in over 130 countries. The Committee as well as the CCCN (previously known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature or BTN) were established by a 1959 convention. This Committee also meets twice each year to consider questions, opinions and changes regarding the 4-digit CCCN.

The United States has not adopted the convention on the CCCN and, consequently, is not a member of this Committee. However, it does attend meetings as an observer without the right to vote. The United States has consistently participated at meetings of the Nomenclature Committee's work by giving advice from U.S. industry on classification questions.

The Harmonized System Committee

The Harmonized System Committee was formed in 1972 in order to develop a new goods classification system which would serve as the basis for customs tariffs and foreign trade statistical systems around the world. This classification system is known as the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), is due to be implemented by 1987. It is anticipated that the Harmonized System will eventually replace the CCCN.

The Harmonized System has been developed as a 6-digit system which has generally used the 4-digit CCCN structure as its basis. The United States Trade Representative, the House Ways and Means Committee, and private industry have all participated in the development of U.S. positions relative to the Harmonized System. The Interagency Committee on Customs Cooperation Council Matters (IAC), which is chaired by Customs, has served as the focal point for this involvement.

The United States is moving toward possible future adoption of the Harmonized System as a replacement for the current U.S. tariff. There would be some difficulties for the United States in moving to a new tariff. The Customs Service would face significant administrative costs in converting to a new system. It is also inevitable that some rates of duty would change, resulting in a financial impact on some importers and possibly requiring negotiations with U.S. trading partners in GATT. However, the use of a single international system for tariff and statistical purposes would facilitate the preparation of international trade documentation, make automated transmission of product information more feasible, and provide a greater degree of certainty and understanding among U.S. exporters regarding the likely classification of their products in other countries. In addition, it would provide more accurate and comparable international trade statistics.

The Valuation Committee

The Valuation Committee is responsible for the administration of the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV), which was established by convention in 1953. The BDV has served as the basis for the customs valuation law of many countries, but it is now being replaced as the standard international rule for customs valuation by the code on valuation developed during the Tokyo Round of the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The United States has not adopted the convention on the BDV and, consequently, is not a member of this Committee. It does, however, participate in the work of the Committee as an observer without the right to vote.

The Technical Committee on Valuation

The Technical Committee on Valuation was established at the Council in order to administer the technical details of the new international valuation code enacted by the GATT. The functioning of this Committee is under the direct control of the Council but is also responsible and subject to the GATT. The Technical Committee is presently examining a number of important questions involving interpretation of the new code.

The United States has already implemented the new valuation code as have many of our trading partners. U.S. delegations to this Committee have been very active in providing comments and in leading seminar discussions on the code. An important feat was accomplished by the United States when a U.S. Customs officer was appointed the Director of Valuation on the Council's Secretariat. This will help to ensure that U.S. interests are safeguarded during this important implementation phase of the new code.

The Secretariat

The work of the Council is accomplished by a General Secretariat headed by a Secretary General and composed of 108 members divided into three major categories--technical, linguistic and administrative. The Secretary General is Mr. G.R. Dickerson, former Deputy Commissioner for International affairs at U.S. Customs. Mr. Dickerson was elected Secretary General in June, 1983. The technical staff of the Council is composed of customs officers from 17 different countries and six continents and is

usually recruited from the customs administrators of member countries. In addition to Mr. Dickerson, there are currently three other Americans serving in technical or managerial posts at the Council. A U.S. officer, Mr. John B. O'Loughlin, is presently serving as the Director of the Valuation Directorate. Mr. David P. Banowetz is serving as the Deputy Director of the Permanent Technical Committee. Mr. Jeffrey Laxague is serving as a Technical Officer.

POLICIES &
PROCEDURES
MANUAL**CHANGE** No. 14

ISSUE DATE: July 24, 1983

Effective Date: July 24, 1983

TO: (Issuance
No. & Title)

Section 2131, P&PM Organization Management

SUBJECT:

Organization of the Office of International Affairs

1. Purpose

To transmit revised pages to Section 2131.11.A, P&PM reflecting the realignment of the Office of International Affairs to the Assistant Commissioner level.

2. Background

After a recent review of the functions, and interrelationships with other offices of the Office of International Affairs, it has been determined that this organization should be redesignated as an Assistant Commissioner-level Office.

3. Nature of this Document

This document effects the following organizational changes.

Abolish:

All segments of the current structure of the Office of International Affairs - organization codes 00-00-05000 through 00-00-05440 are hereby abolished.

Establish:Organizational Code:Title:

00-00-70000	Office of International Affairs
00-00-70010	Executive Programs Staff
00-00-70100	International Program Development and Planning Division
00-00-70110	Planning and Budget Branch
00-00-70120	International Program Development Branch
00-00-70200	International Program Management Division
00-00-70201	Policy Coordination and Liaison Staff
00-00-70202	Foreign Field Staff - Thailand
00-00-70203	Foreign Field Staff - Columbia
00-00-70204	Foreign Field Staff - Liberia

CUSTOMS FORM 232D (111282)



CUSTOMS ISSUANCE SYSTEM

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY • UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Establish:

Organizational Code:

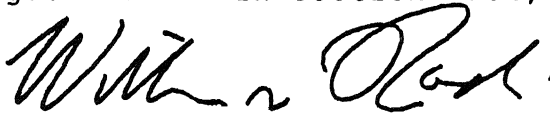
Title:

00-00-70205	Foreign Field Staff - Indonesia
00-00-70210	Europe and Africa Area Team
00-00-70220	Asia Area Team
00-00-70230	America Area Team
00-00-70300	Customs Attache - Brussels
00-00-71000	Office of Saudi Arabian Programs
00-00-71010	Foreign Development Assistance Group
00-00-71020	Saudi Arabian Educational Assist- ance Group (Jonesboro, Arkansas)
00-00-71030	Foreign Advisory Team - Saudi Arabia
00-00-71040	Saudi Arabian Computerization Group

4. Removal and Insertion of Pages

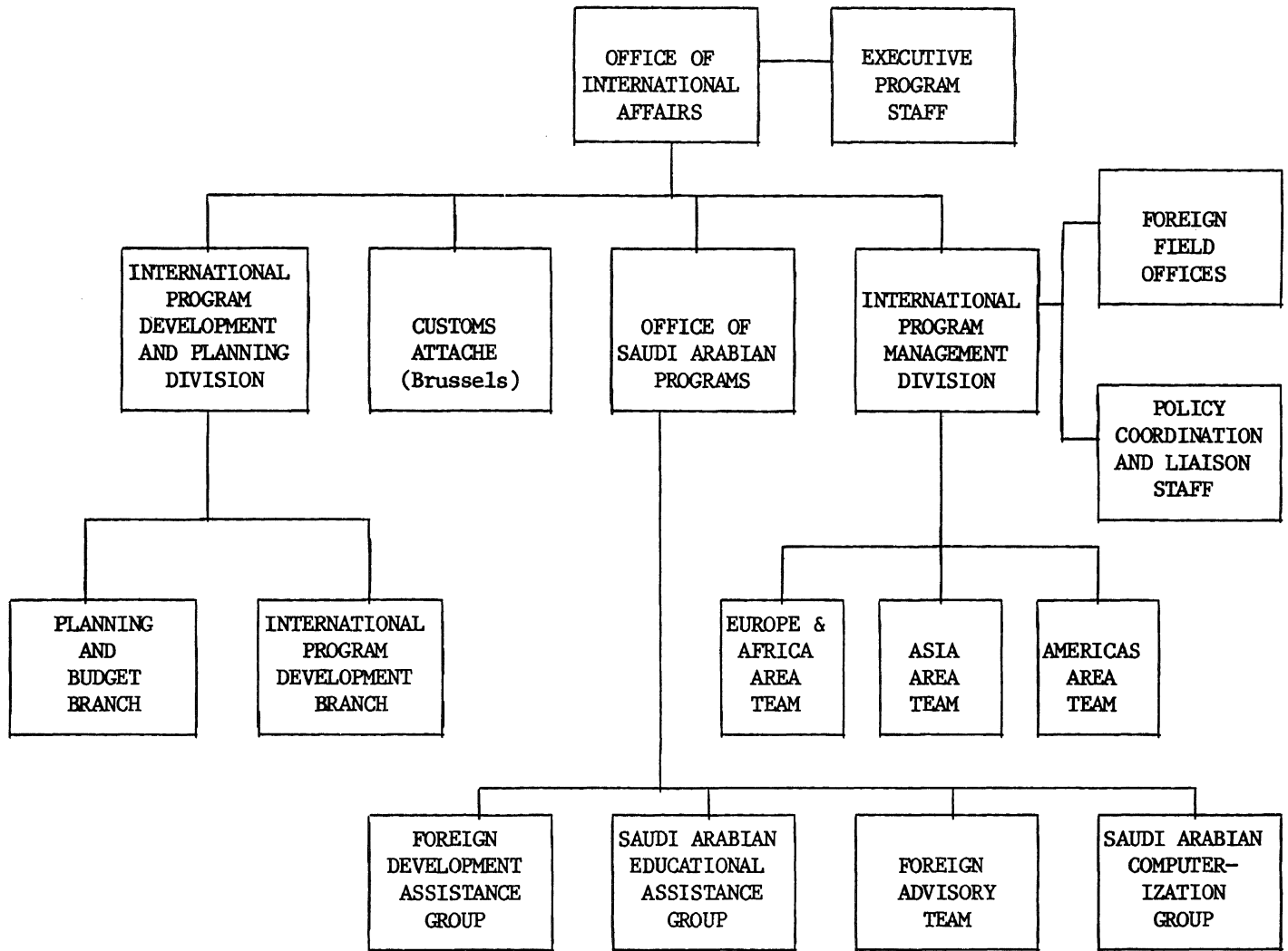
Remove: Existing pages 32-38e from Section 2131.11.A, P&PM;
and,

Insert: New pages 205-215 in Section 2131, P&PM.



Commissioner of Customs

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



The Office of International Affairs, under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner (International Affairs), coordinates and oversees all Customs international activities and directly supervises certain international programs and offices. These activities and programs reflect the increasing importance of international matters in all phases of Customs operations and the concomitant importance of Customs matters in international trade policy. U.S. Customs participation in international matters is essential to the protection of U.S. public and private interests and contributes to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the Customs Service.

The Office is responsible for the coordination and oversight of Customs policy concerning Customs international operations. Its primary responsibilities are subdivided into two distinct, but related areas: international organizations and trade affairs, and foreign assistance programs. In the international organizations and trade affairs area, the Office directs and coordinates the participation of the United States in the activities of the Customs Cooperation Council and other international organizations, as well as oversees the implementation and maintenance of bilateral foreign customs agreements. In the foreign assistance area, the Office coordinates and oversees all foreign customs assistance programs, including the activities of both permanent and short term (TDY) advisors and directly supervises certain of them.

The Office acts as a coordinating body and central point of contact for all programs within the Customs Service which have international aspects. The Office provides functional supervision of the Customs Attaches and Senior Customs Representatives; however, line supervision of these offices is provided by the Office of Enforcement. In accordance with its oversight role, the Office ensures that the international aspects of U.S. Customs efforts to prevent the illegal transshipment of strategic technology to Communist Bloc countries are properly coordinated. The Office exercises direct line supervision over the Customs Attache (Brussels).

The Office also serves as the primary contact point for relations with foreign customs attaches stationed in Washington and is responsible for overseeing the acceptance, implementation, and maintenance of international Customs conventions and agreements.

In addition, the Office is responsible for centralized procurement of official passports and visas and for coordination of international travel. It also prepares and approves the budgets for the international programs it directs, and it coordinates them with the funding agencies and the Comptroller's Office.

The Executive Programs Staff is responsible for managing programs and activities that involve the coordination of international travel involving members of Customs executive staff, foreign visitors and VIP's, and staff members of the Office of International Affairs. Specifically, the staff is responsible for:

- . coordination of the Executive Observation Program;
- . handling arrangements for visits and observational tours by foreign customs and VIP visitors;
- . coordinating the granting of diplomatic privileges;
- . preparing the itinerary and obtaining briefing papers and background information for international travel and meetings involving Customs executive staff;
- . coordinating and arranging all international travel involving the Office of International Affairs and other Headquarters and regional staff members; and
- . procurement of official passports and visas for all international travel.

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
DIVISION**

The International Program Development and Planning Division is responsible for the development, implementation, and coordination of specialized training and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs offices. The Division is also responsible for overseeing and coordinating all planning, budgeting, evaluation, and other administrative support functions and activities for the Office of International Affairs. In this regard, the Division handles all strategic planning for the Office of International Affairs, and it prepares and submits all budget proposals for the Office. The Division conducts evaluations of Office programs and activities, the Division develops and implements all developmental assistance and training courses and curricula for foreign customs officials, whether conducted overseas or in the United States.

PLANNING AND BUDGET BRANCH

The Planning and Budget Branch is responsible for overseeing and coordinating all planning, budgeting, accounting, personnel, logistics, program evaluation, EDP assistance, organization management, and other administrative support functions and activities for the Office of International Affairs. In this regard, the Branch provides analytical assistance in the development, implementation, and monitoring of systems and procedures for ensuring efficient and effective administrative support to the directors and staff of the Office. Specific responsibilities include:

- . handling all Office-level strategic planning;
- . providing advice and assistance to all Office personnel regarding strategic and operational planning;
- . preparation and presentation of the Office budget;
- . preparation and submission of budget proposals to funding agencies, such as INM and AID, and to foreign countries;
- . preparation of all Office-level responses to requests for information regarding Customs international programs and activities;
- . conducting special studies and analyses of Office programs and activities at the request of the Assistant Commissioner and division directors of the Office;
- . developing, implementing, and monitoring a system for evaluating the effectiveness of Office functions, programs, and activities; and
- . providing other administrative support to the Assistant Commissioner, as required.

The International Program Development Branch is responsible for developing, implementing, and coordinating specialized training and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs services. Specifically, this Branch is responsible for:

- . development of all courses and curricula for developmental assistance programs for foreign customs officials;
- . coordination and implementation of all programs for foreign officials conducted overseas or in the United States;
- . audio-visual support for all programs in the Office of International Affairs;
- . selection and orientation of all TDY personnel selected to participate in foreign assistance programs;
- . coordinating Customs international narcotics control training assistance activities with the Department of State and the Drug Enforcement Agency;
- . providing logistical support for all specialized training and assistance programs conducted by the Office of International Affairs; and
- . selecting team leaders and other members of training teams.

00-00-70200

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The International Program Management Division is responsible for managing, integrating, and coordinating Customs international trade and enforcement activities. Its major functions include developing country, regional, and area trade and enforcement strategies; developing and implementing long term foreign assistance programs; managing and coordinating customs participation in the Customs Cooperation Council and other international organizations; developing and implementing bilateral and multilateral agreements with other customs services; and identifying and working to change customs procedures in other countries that restrict U.S. Imports.

00-00-70201

POLICY COORDINATION AND LIAISON STAFF

The Policy Coordination and Liaison Staff is responsible for coordinating Customs international activities with international organizations and other countries. Specifically, it is responsible for:

- . representing the United States at international meetings;
- . coordinating the participation of Customs and the United States in the activities of the Customs Cooperation Council and other international organizations dealing with customs matters;
- . developing strategies regarding customs related international organizations;
- . providing interagency liaison on all customs related international activities;
- . providing liaison with foreign embassies located in the U.S. on all customs related matters;
- . preparing briefing, background, and position papers for U.S. delegations attending international meetings to ensure a common U.S. position; and
- . determining strategies for developing new mutual assistance agreements with other countries and for using current agreements more effectively.

00-00-70202

FOREIGN FIELD STAFF - THAILAND

00-00-70203

FOREIGN FIELD STAFF - COLOMBIA

00-00-70204

FOREIGN FIELD STAFF - LIBERIA

00-00-70205

FOREIGN FIELD STAFF - INDONESIA

Each Geographic Area Team is responsible for providing U.S. Customs technical and administrative program development advice and assistance, and strategy development for specific regions, areas, or countries for which it is responsible. Each Area Team is responsible for assisting with the development and improvement of both the trade and enforcement related activities and functions of the customs organizations of its assigned regions, areas, or countries. Specific responsibilities include:

- . development and implementation of a U.S. Customs strategy regarding program development and assistance for assigned regions, areas, or countries;
- . developing and coordinating assistance projects for other customs services and providing support to advisors;
- . providing a point of contact, coordination, and liaison with international or regional organizations;
- . monitoring customs related activities and developments in assigned regions, areas, or countries;
- . implementing, coordinating, and monitoring bilateral customs agreements;
- . serving as a repository of expertise regarding all customs related matters (both trade and enforcement) for assigned regions, areas, or countries; and
- . providing background information, briefing books, and other materials regarding assigned regions, areas, and countries.

00-00-70210

EUROPE AND AFRICA AREA TEAM

00-00-70220

ASIA AREA TEAM

00-00-70230

AMERICAS AREA TEAM

The Office of the Customs Attache, Brussels serves as the primary liaison with the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) for the United States Mission to the European Communities. Based on information derived from monitoring the CCC and CCC committees, the Office coordinates activities with the International Organizations and Trade Affairs Division in order to ensure appropriate and timely U.S. contribution to the projects and plans of the CCC. As needed, the Attache attends Council meetings as a delegate, observer or advisor on United States Delegation.

The Office obtains necessary information on the work of other international organizations (e.g., UNCTAD, ECE, GATT) whose activities have a direct bearing on the activities of the CCC and international trade matters. As directed, the Attache serves on U.S. Delegations to the meetings of these other international organizations in order to provide Customs input into the discussions. The Office assumes primary responsibility for relations with the Customs Administration of the European Communities in regard to technical customs matters. It reports any information derived from these contacts which may be of interest to any governmental or private bodies in the United States.

The Office also arranges for the visits of various U.S. officials to Brussels, and it maintains liaison with the attaches of other countries in Brussels.

This organization is located within the Office of International Affairs. It has full responsibility for directing the efforts of a staff of advisors providing developmental assistance to the Saudi Arabian Department of Customs. This assistance effort has major components in the following areas:

- . technology transfer - program efforts are aimed at ensuring that the most advanced technology is made available to Saudi Arabian Customs to improve their operations;
- . computerization - program goals are to automate entry processing of Saudi Arabian Customs and automate other functions which lend themselves to computerized processing;
- . training - at request of Saudi Arabian Customs, develop course guides, special management, computer, public administration and Customs training packages; and
- . general management improvement - performs studies and make recommendations to improve the general operation and administration of Saudi Arabian Customs.

The Office has line authority over the activities of subordinate Headquarters and field units. The Office is also fully responsible for program interface with the Department of the Treasury through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Saudi Arabian Assistance Programs and other agencies as required.

The Foreign Development Assistance Group is responsible for the development, implementation, and coordination of reimbursable development programs conducted by the U.S. Customs Service in Saudi Arabia and the United States. It maintains technical oversight of each of these reimbursable development programs, conducts periodic surveys and on-sight reviews of these foreign field operations, provides direct support, and policy guidance and advice to the U.S. Customs Advisors stationed in Saudi Arabia, and evaluates their performance in conjunction with the host government, the American Embassy and other participating U.S. Government agencies. The Group also maintains liaison with representatives of foreign governments and other U.S. Government agencies participating in bilateral, country financed or otherwise country reimbursed assistance agreement for Customs improvement.

00-00-71020

**SAUDI ARABIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE GROUP
(JONESBORO, ARKANSAS)**

The Saudi Arabian Educational Assistance Group is located in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and is responsible for management of the U.S./Saudi Arabian Customs International Education Program.

This reimbursable program provides for academic and technical education of Saudi Arabian Customs officers. Students may participate in graduate, undergraduate, and associate and technical degree programs; as well as in English language, computer, firearms and Customs enforcement courses provided by Arkansas State University and other contractors, and by instructors detailed from the U.S. Customs Service Academy.

The Group coordinates the administration of the various components of the Educational Program and monitors and evaluates individual student participation and progress. It performs liaison activities between the Saudi Arabian Programs Office and officials of the Jonesboro community, and the University and other contractors onsite.

The Group continuously monitors compliance with the terms of relevant contracts, evaluates contractor performance, and recommends corrective action or contract modifications as required.

00-00-71030

FOREIGN ADVISORY TEAM (SAUDI ARABIA)

The Foreign Advisory Team (Saudi Arabia), located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is responsible for onsite implementation of U.S. Customs Advisory Services to the General Customs Department of Saudi Arabia.

It is the U.S. Customs principal point of contact in Saudi Arabia with the Saudi Arabian Customs Department and the coordinator for long and short term advisory services provided to the Saudi Arabian Customs Department by the U.S. Customs Service.

The Advisory Team is also responsible for upgrading Saudi Arabian Customs technical and managerial capabilities, improving and modernizing their operational procedures, scheduling long and short term training programs for Saudi Arabian Customs personnel, evaluating training needs, developing on the job training programs, and formulating employee development plans for Saudi Arabian Customs. The advisory team analyzes and evaluates the efficiency of Saudi Customs administration and operations and develops plans for their improvements, arranges for appropriate consultations in the U.S. for Saudi Arabian Customs Department personnel, and provides liaison between the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Treasury's Office of the U.S. Representative to the Joint Commission in Riyadh.

The Saudi Arabian Computerization Group is responsible for: providing complete expert services to the Saudi Arabian Customs Department in contracting, guiding hardware and software procurement, developing task orders, approving contractor plans and tests, interfacing pilot tests between Saudi Customs and the contractor, reviewing technical specifications provided by contractor and generally acting as Contractors' Technical Representatives for the Saudi Arabian computerization program for the entry processing and enforcement programs of Saudi Arabian Customs.